## FROM PEKING TO ST. PETERSBURG.

-By ARNOT REID. ---◆

No. VL-FROM SIBERIA TO RUSSIA. We left Irkuisk on the afternoon of the 2x of September, and the next

From Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk, a section miles. It is a great railway. Theoretically it begins at Chelvoinsk, 130 miles withof the line opened only a few weeks previously, there are no first-class cars, but only second, third, and fourth. Further, he second-class passengers there was tted on the train only one-half of a That half car was seated, according o the rules, for lifteen people, and would omfortably have held fifteen for a dayjourney. For all night work it have been comfortable for ten peoe. But twenty-six persons were packed to it, and no additional car was avail-That gauge was originally selected by the Emperor Nicholas, with the avowed atention to render more difficult any hable until we had ferried the river Okka and arrived at Zeema twenty-four hours later. When the train started we were later. When the train started we were wanding in the passageway with our baskage at our feet. I was the first to search for a seat, and with little success, in the center obviously a for seven English pounds to the yard, whereas they should weigh from seventy-five eighty pounds. That means that all reased me in French, and she and her reased me in French, and she and her person for me. They did the whole line must be relaid. The rate of construction has latterly one, for, with the assent of an old Ruston and Jewess and a young Jew, they found the summer of this year. That was at little space for my friends turn and the rate of over two miles a day; and nore, for, with the assent of an old Rusabout; and we all get through the this summer the rate of laying will be somehow. Happily, the overcrowd- faster. From Irkutsk to Lake Baikal indition did not last. Before we atthere are only forty miles to lay, and beyond Balkal the line is graded and ever, we had to cross the as yet un- nearly made for hundreds of miles section is intended to be laid with fails hours, of which three were spent in the next summer; and already sixty new en or near the river bank, amidst gines and forty old ones are adolted for ich. In its turn, waited fer passengers while the bridging of the Yeneisei and the old the reverse way on a train that okka is being pushed on, while a steamer to carry a whole train, and to break the was late. Three days later we had to be ferried across the still unbridged Yenelsel, an operation which also took place in lith of October, that we arrived at Moscow-holy Moscow, on whose gilded domes the bright sunlight was flashing hours out from Irkutek-we drove into rasnoyarsk station, we found ourselves while the surrounding country was podered with snow. It is a great city, a city where the power of the church is more ivilization. We dined off excellent visible than in any great city of the world. It is a city of wealth, of rich and washed the whole down with claret and coffee and cognac. After that we sorts. The churches glitter with gold and hanked heaven that we had reached a

way from Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk-about 60) miles—is not completed. It was opened only a month before we traversed it, and t was opened to oblige the public before was quite ready. That explains the absence of first-class cars and the insuffisiency of rolling stock. The traffic, in a word, is in excess of the present means I traffic. Only one train runs along the vercrowded. But that is only a tempo-ary condition of things. The man who may choose to follow in my footsteps latr Will find the Okka and the Yenels iged; he will find a proper station at irkutsk, he will find a sufficiency of ac od first-class cars, and he may even find, forth of the Yeneisel, an occasional fashion that prevails between New York and Chicago or London and Edinburgh. such a train runs now once a week over he western portion of the railway.

he key to the situation may be found

the time we passed over the unfinished section from Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk no time-table for that section seemed to have been published, and there was no passenger on the train who had been over passenger on the train who had been over the line. There was, therefore, a general vagueness as to what stations had re-freshment rooms and as to how long we would stop anywhere. On that section we ried with us from Irkutsk and partly on food picked up on the way. At every staion the railway had a full supply of cold water and at most stations the railway also supplied, free of charge, boiling water-really boiling. Every passenger, or each party of passengers, had a tea kettle and carried his own tea. Further, and apart from the bread and meat to be had at the railway buffets, there were at many stations outside markets of stalls kept by the country people, and there one could get excellent cold roasted chickens, partridges, blackcock, and other game, bese were cheap. I fancy that as stranle average passenger, but still, to us, a fat reasted partridge seems cheap at price of about sixpence. With these and other such supplies, and with French buffet-we fed well on the unfinished section, perhaps better than on the western section, where there was a suffiof fully equipped refreshment rooms, but where the eating had to be done too hurriedly.

Transsiberian Railway is long. It is, of course, longest on the newest section. course, longest on the newest section. From Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk is only about 600 miles, and the time occupied on the run was 100 nours. The customary steep gradient, or where there are defects on the line, the train goes much the line, the train goes money. Then there is delay in only. Then there are ears—about train goes much great-minded ruler built, centuries ago, a there is delay in roadway paved with solid stone that ix hours at each of the two ferries-and for ages; but no on one each fifteen to twenty miles. After after Chelybinsk, where the Siberian sys- burg winter such wood paving must swell-

ess rate, as I work it out, would be discussed under fear of banishment. The nd the fourth class (but of that I am | are different from what they were ake the ruble as about the same value Czar and devotion to the church. On very cheap traveling. It is slow, it is rests securely; while, on the family li itis a country where time is plentiful Siberia another Russia as great as t luggage, it may be added, is small, Russia is the highest in the world and ed the rates charged for excess weight the Transsberian Rallway will take the out of proportion to the sums charged surplus population of the future to pe or personal transport. The pity of it is ple the new Russla and Asia. in the effort to avoid or reduce the Russian birth-rate and the Siberian raffharges for baggage the people take with way no political combinations will avail here into the cars a wholly unreasonable "Tis love that makes the world go antity of luggage. round," sang the poet, all unknowing the Siberian lands we traversed may be he is at one with the philosopher and the

divided into three distinct belts. From historian, it is love, followed by ma Irkutsk westward to the river Ube-the riage and birth, that has made Russ ongest river in Asia-we passed through the Colossus of the north; and the Si line of forest broken only by clearing berian Railway is to be the means be did river. It is not dense forest, and which love marriage, and the birth-rat here is little undergrowth. The trees will build up a Russia in Asia. Politician were in their gorgeous autumnal coloring may talk; but children will be born, and of red and yellow, flecked with snow-d the people will worship God, and leve the cautiful contrast of color through which Czar, and obey the one as the regent of we rolled for fully five days. Then, on the sixth day, west of the Ube, we en-tered the region of the Steppes. These

Had Trouble Enough.

"I have had trouble with my stomach and at times would be very dizzy. In the morning I had a bad taste in my mouth and felt worn out. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarssparilla and after I had taken it I felt much better. I am now entirely well, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

JOHN A. FISHER, Eakles Mills, Md.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, headache.

plains are covered with sparse grass, vaplains are covered with sparse grass, varied at first by a few trees, but gradually
becoming arid and treeiess as one goes
west toward the Ural Mountains. But on
our journey, in early October, the whole
was a mass of snew. The third belt is
that of the Ural Mountains, and thereafter you enter Russia in Europe. Of the
three great rivers that we crossed the conditions of the race that conquered that three great rivers that we crossed, the empire, and through the new empire. Ube and the Yenelsel are the more ploturesque and are also the greater. The Yenelsel we crossed by clear moonlight on a still, frosty right. The Ube we crosson a still, rosty light. Populy the showy the hours of eating, drinking, and sleep-hanks and the snow-clad trees and houses found back the reflection of sunlight and through it all I enjoyed absolutely per-moonlight in a manner to inspire a paint-er. The scenery of Siberia has yet to be scres, that rapidly healed, I had no ache,

tinuous to Viadivestock and to Port thur and Talien-wan. In other words,

himself, shrines that are crowded by th

devout at every hour of the day. In the heart of all is the Kremlin, where the

religion and the loyalty of all Russia are centered. Nowhere have I seen such pro-

fusion of precious stones and precious

quiet little dinner at f2 a head, one o

mentioned, in conversation, as an er-

on are not leading quite the life of Mos-

cow, and then left at 11 o'clock at night by an express which took us to Peters-

400 miles. At Petersburg, as elsewhere

The Emperor's residence, the one that he

will occupy this winter, is on the boule

same street is the magnificent house o

many of the members of the royal fam-

ne Nevski Prospect, which is the chief

do not know of any capital so attractive, save only London and Paris. Coming, as

I did, from Peking, the antithesis is po-

have argued in the first chapter of this journey, the ruler who founded Peking

them is made as smooth as are the wood

spring. Perhaps these readways in Pe-

of two empires. In the former city

riage and birth, that has made Russia

It was amidst such almost inevitable

thoughts that I finished the journey from

Peking to Petersburg. The time from

Peking to Petersburg. The time from leaving the Chinese capital to arriving at the Russian was exactly fifty days. The distance was 5,500 miles, of which 1,400 were traversed without steam, and by the aid of ponies, mules, or camels. During that time I moved nearly 1,400 miles morthward, and about 4,900 miles westward, and barring about eighty miles of inland steam navigation, the whole distance was traversed by land. The range of temperature, in Fahrenheit degrees, was from 85 to 25; but that, of course, is

this great city, but by the kindne

rg in twelve hours—the distance being

ir party told us that the lunched

nless you like; but, if you don't

nor pain, nor allment, In perfect health, in pleasant weather, surrounded everywhere by conditions of helpful kindness and amiable hospitality in the Siberian frontier. For all practical I passed from East to West, from purposes it is one continuous line from decaying capital of an ancient race Moscow to Irkutsk. Ultimately it will be vigorous heart of a great and gr lecaying capital of an ancient race to the vigorous heart of a great and growing empire. It was a journey rich in every thing that is interesting. In the occasion at leisure of a busy life I have been all jo travel in many lands; but I have mad no journey from which I have had suc guage, which is slightly broader than the broad gauge of the rest of the world. (THE END.)

## NUPTIALS AU NATUREL.

Many Polygamons Baces Included in Uncle Sam's Domaius.

rom the San Francisco Call Polygamy is fairly rampent within the wast demain of Uncle Sam, not only in the ontinental States and Territories, but in This is strictly upon the authority of men who have made a study of the quest many of the wise doctors who make : specialty of human customs. There are a score of them in Washington.

"With very few exceptions all Indians in the United States who adhere at all to native beliefs-and few of them do not-

It is common when I go to an Indian's

abode for the father of the family to point to one woman and say 'my wife,' indicating others of the hou wife's sisters.' To the Indian this very often means that all are wives, the oldest only being designated as such."

"The African negro when he arrived in ice, is being built on the sheres of Lake
Balkal by Russian labor under English this country was instinctively polyga-Plurality of wives is the rule

was after mid-day on Monday, the among negroes in Africa, especially those of the west coast, who supplied all of our In studying negroes ethnologically I have seen many cases of polygamy, and I know that among the lower ones of ll blood there is much more of that sort thing than any one suspects."
"Polygamy is the rule among many

primitive tribes of the Philippines and among Mohammedans there." What I have quoted are paragraphs

which I jotted down directly from as many sources. Polygamy among primitive people is a delicate question among ethnologists. They are all afraid of burning their bridges. I once interviewed a full-blooded Papa-

go Indian, and chanced the question What do you do with your old maids?" Astonishment beamed on his face. He and to be enlightened as to the meaning of the two words. "We have none," said "Every girl is married when she is s very young. Yes, there are fewer me ried on with greater extravagance, At the Hermitage "estaurant, where we had han women. Every woman must have a shand or she will starve."

husband or she will starve."

The Aleuts, our Alaskan subjects in the Aleutian Islands, allow their best bunters the most wives. The reason is that the men who can obtain the most food can best support large families. When a wife ceases to attract the husband she is sent back to her family. The Esquimau commonly has two wives, rarely more, and in spite of the frigid climate in which they live husbands of this race are noticed to bestew unusual affection. for seven a day or two earlier had been 484 roubles. That, be it understood, was not cited as anything unusual. It was inary instance of life in Moscow. Of curse you need not spend in that fashion

neir spouses.

mugh the native Hawaiians have
ominally converted to Christianity,
narriage relations are conspicuous,
and, although polygamy is not
ed legally, married men and wetee emails, premissions, according more seriously of his funeral than marriage. Expensive marriages an extravagant funeral impossible. also a charming city. It is a city of pal-aces—of palaces not secluded in solitary grounds, but right on the main streets. indry, the marriage of one wife urality of husbands, is also prac-y a considerable number of Uncl-

in two husbands, a woman orien lives in two husbands.

It has been urged that polygamy is unatural because of the equal distribution if the sexes. In the United States there about 1,509,000 more men than women, hich is contrary to the general supposition that women are in excess. British Ambassador. The palaces of shopping street. Three days were all that I could conveniently arrange to spend in city and its people as was reasonably ression I formed of Petersburg is that I

ittically instructive. Originally Peking Do o was selected as a capital by a ruler who, in his way, was as broad-minded as was the founder of Potersburg. Further, as I Earle, Iftigated cases, by reason of the weaken- he did not know it, was a morigage, and wering, like a great machine, to the sign of the autocrat's will. You cannot leave Petersburg until you have satisfied the police that you have sufficient reason to leave it: but the process of satisfying

# would endure for ages. It has endured for ages; but no one repairs it, and it is . The Policy of Industrial Progress.

for ages; but no one repairs it, and it is falling to bits. In the latter city the main arteries are paved with wood, that the traffic may proceed smoothly, sithough it States know perfectly well that they have Krasneyarsk the rate is less slow; and is well-known that at the end of a Peters- fully emerged from anything like a policy tem proper ends, and the line is worked and burst in the thaw. What matter? It can be relaid, and it is relaid, year by ply a good share of the world's mechangets quicker. Yet, nevertheless, the time year, as regularly as the thaw follows was only three hours less than twelve days and nights for about 3,690 miles. As one result of that slow speed, the journey is less fatiguing than would be the seeds of decay. The raik of Nintlism is nonsense talk. On that I have learned something. Russia is no longer a country in which people fear to discuss politics.

The sums charged for passenger transport are very low. Rubles, 60 1-2,—say is no man may talk sedition; but, short of foreign relations. Well-studied, compared that the max may be required to their demands for protection which they no longer need—but for the business-like regulation of foreign relations. Well-studied, compared that the max may be required to the final necessities. It behooves the industrial elements, then, to work toward a broad recognition of the value, the very necessity, of expert trade. They should be made to make themselves felt, not in their demands for protection which they no longer needs to the first that is non-sense talk. On that I have learned something. Russia is no longer a country in which people fear to discuss politics. of English money—is the second-class that, he may speak his mind. On the their aim, guaranteeing a certain term of from Irkutsk to Moscow, for about train, Russians, in talk with us speak unalterable trade relations, free from the that comes when great nations want t-trade with each other and still canno quite decide to drop chicanery.

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The Pacific Islands that Raise Plenty of Trouble.

TRIPLE PROTECTORATE A FAILURE

"Fortunate Isles" Misgoverned and a Prey to Foreign Greed-Why Berlin Treaty Has Failed to Bring About Peace Between the Warring Factions-Too Many Kings to the Square Mile-Cost of Living There Is Bigh-The Chief Expert.

The present situation in the Samoan Islands is particularly interesting just now because of the fact that the experiment in sovereignty made in that group by Uncle Sam may be said to have marked the first beginning of the new policy of expansion. When this government con-sented to interfere in the affairs of that little archipelago, the event signalized an unprecedented epoch in our history. It was the first occasion on which we ever bound ourselves to maintain the existence of any alien power; the only time when, sumed a share in the control of an alien

Thus Samoa presents an interesting obct lesson to the American people. may eventually be accomplished under the ripartite agreement for the islands can-not be safely predicted. Great improvements in administrative methods may be adopted; but meanwhile it must be confessed that the Berlin treaty is an utter and hopeless failure. Under its provisions a recognized and reigning King is dependent for his support upon the ntary contributions-the charity in factof his adherents, while alien officers of his government enjoy salaries, paid out of his own revenues, far in excess of the value of their services. When a pittance of his nominal salary, long in arrears, is deled out to the monarch, it cor.es through the hands of a foreign effiial, who exercises his pleasure to pay or withhold. His lawful wife is in no sense Queen.

## A Kindergarten Government.

All the machinery of government is car-ied on in the little town of Apla, which has about 1,800 inhabitants. This village while part of the kingdom, levies export and import duties on every dollar's worth of merchandise brought into or shipped out of the kingdom. There is no such thing as an officer of the law or represen-tative of the government on any of the islands except Upolu, on which Apia is; and year out, frown threateningly upon shore in support of the government the law, while an offender within haif a dozen miles of the seat of so many au thorities defies the processes of the court. In the midst of all, white-clad official mesngers flit to and fro, the bearers of imposing envelopes, in which are covered he stately communications that round out

flux of capital, no suggestion of enter-prise. The recognition of the government s limited to a few districts and villages. recognition than does that of Turkey. By heredity and instinct the natives incline to the patriarchal form of society: they property ewnership, and such a political structure as theirs, shaped by such so-cial customs, with modern civilized government is an impossibility. The Berlin treaty was the outcome of an effort to arrange the control of the islands in a prac tical and beneficial manner, but it has not been a success. The treaty sought to adjust the differences and to give peace; but two wars and five years of rebellion have contributed to the history of Samoa since the treaty was proclaimed.

# The interest taken by Uncle Sam in the

affairs of Samoa has been from the first an unselfish and philanthropic interest. This government has had no conquest or acquisition of territory in view, but has desired to defend the islanders from stepped in however it was already well pelago had been to a great extent got in the field, and whose policy toward the Do oaths make perjurers? is the ques- rapacity. Taking advantage of the ignotion raised before the State Bar Associa-rance and unsuspecting character of the tion, of New York, by Judge Robert natives, they have absorbed nearly all of Many Oaths and Their Conse-Judge Earle has observed that suaded to sign a paper in a language perjury is rapidly increasing, and that the that he did not know in exchange for a Berlin confirmed wholesale all the titles thus from ulently obtained. Great asseconceptions exist as to the

real worth of the islands. They have been represented as the perfection of climate, as peculiarly favored spots, where and tropics flourish side by side, and as the sanitarium of the world. Nine-tenths of these charming reports are untrue. unable to grow the principal products and stony, so that agriculture is carried on the islands is to-day twice or three not produce enough of the foods that among the white people are accounted as necessaries to sustain its small population. That is why living is so dear. Nearly all of the provisions required by the white residents are imported in bar- provide for unhapy Samoa. rels, boxes, and cans.

## Island Mountain Tops.

Samoa is a group of volcanic islands principal islands, lying south of the equator, between the thirteenth and fourteenth parallels. Counting the smaller mes, there are fourteen. are but the protruding peaks of a submarine chain of mountains, added to and built up by the discharges of many now long-extinct craters. All of the larger islands are encircled by barrier reefs, hetween which and the shores proper is smooth water. Thus Upolu is surrounded in effect by a canal-a safe highway of trade and communication provided by On this water are carried in while inter-island traffic is conducted by means of small cutters and schooners. Apia is the single port of entry, and here all the trade is centered. The total area of the group is 1,300 square miles-about fifty square miles more than that of Rhode Island. Hardly one-third of it is susceptible of cultivation.

sideration greater than its importance warrants. Its tentral position, which early made it the rendezvous of the whaler, the missionary, and the trader; he handsome appearance of its people their gentle ways, courtliness, and prov erbial hospitality; the seductive charm of its climate—all ecaributed to its repute. Then there was the unmatched beauty of its scenery. Every tale in all languages that told of islands of eternal summer, of alleys bright with flowers, of blue seas and surfs of silver, has been an indirect advertisement of Samoa. Here were the miable, gentle people of beautiful man ner and dignified bearing; here was a land which gave to its children all their simple tastes craved without the tribute of labor. Other islands were beautiful, but their inhabitants were ferocious and

of green and waterfalls of silver, in trop-ic from and tossing paims, in the very welcoming smile of a light-hearted peo-ple, was at least a picture in which there was no blur—the realization of a dream of beatitude in the South Seas.

The Mountainous laterior.

The interior of the larger islands rises apidly into lofty mountains, which, being entirely volcanic, assume many weird and fantastic shapes. Ages have turned the ava into sell, but mingled with the latr are iron-hard bowlders so thickly Sistributed as to render agriculture diffi-cult. Torrents have cut the mountain ides into fearful gorges and chasms, to the bottoms of which no man has ever yet penetrated. Over this rugged sur-'s spread a tropic forest of often astic shapes. From the trees hang enor us vines, and the density of the growth is such that to advance one must cut his way at every step. Beneath, where the sun's rays never penetrate, twilight has prooded for centuries. On the Island of Savail the mountains attain an elevation of a mile above sea level. The interior of islands is to a great extent unexplored; there is no population, no settle ment in the interior-no human habitation as far back as four miles from the coast in any place. Nevertheless, ancient re-mains indicate that in the remote past the population dwelt inland, probably for security against invasion by maraoding ribes of a sterner type from other island All labor employed in Samoa is imported

contract labor-slave all but in name. It comes from the Gilberts, the Solomons. and various other groups of the Western Pacific. The laborers are "recruited," as the term goes, by the importers, com-monly called "blackbirders." Their business is a survival of the slave trade, and is carried on by most hardened wretches, to whom is paid so much a head for each man or woman procured. No expedient is too cruel or too infamous for practice by the blackbirders. In plain language, their ndustry consists in kidnaping the naives, which is accomplished at any loss of life that may be requisite. Sometimes the victims are purchased nominally from their chiefs. Many of them have their noses and ears pierced, and most of them bleach their hair with lime until it is a yellowish white. In the fields they are erded like beasts under overseers. The best that can be said in favor of the system is that the "black boys" are of the most degraded type, from cannibal tribes engaged in perpetual warfare be-tween villages and districts in which life has no value, cruelty no measure, and mercy no place; that they are better fed and better situated in Samoa than in heir native wilds.

### A Race of Idlers.

The Samoans are a race of splendid hysique, handsome, bright, erect, healthy, and of tremendous strength. With all their strength, however, they ave no endurance comparable with that of the white man. Their life of almost entire idleness, requiring some sort of occunation, is mainly accountable for their laborate ceremonies and endless grave rmalities, all more or less absurd from made the occasion of parade, ceremo is made the occasion of parace, the second o matter of indifference to him. His wants ing supplied with the least exertion, he nakes no more than barely sufficient for is needs. This idleness leads to endless ings, and these to interminable, purpose-less wars, in which the trees of the inaded territory, being destroyed, are the greatest sufferers. In the field of labor he Samoan cuts no figure. At the same time, he is the best mannered, the most generously hospitable, the most courteusly polite man to be found in any land,

Samoa is the land of fruits. All tropic fruits flourish there and require little atention. Oranges, lemons, limes, citrons guavas, pineapples, mangoes, banana alligator pears, custard apples, and man other species, all thrive and produce abu dantly. There are no apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums—none of the numerous berry family; none of the fruits mas are of many varieties and probably furnish 25 per cent. of the native food. There are wild oranges, used as a substitute for soap; edible oranges have been equal to these of California and Florida. days by steam, is too far away to send

Has Only One Export. The single exportable staple for which Samoa is eminently adapted, and the one upon which all of its business to-day what cotton and corn are to the United trade and commerce bring to the islands Thirty years ago, when cocoanut oil began to be largely employed in the making of soaps, copra commanded very remunerative prices. The stimulus afforded by these prices was felt on every tropic seashore, and millions of trees were planted in tropic Africa, America, and Asia. All the shores of India and of the unnumbered islands that form the archipelagoes of the vast Western Pacific were transformed into stately groves. Every year these groves yield an increasing crop, and the result of overproduction has been a lowering of the price of copra. Copra is the meat of the coccanut dried in the sun on mats. It is now worth only a cent and a quarter a pound as bought from the natives.

Cercle Militar of the Spanish officers, the jeunesse doree of Havana, was to give a ball. In brief, our Independence Festival ended in a blaze of glory and everybody was satisfied, excepting only provost marshals and possibly that old irreconcilable. Gen Gomez, who has ordered his troops to remain under arms until the real independence of Cuba, as he chooses to style it, shall have been actually accomplished.

To tell the truth, some of us were growing a bit weary of the long-continued particular approaches the continuous performance of a certain popular pupper show on the planted to the continuous performance of a certain popular pupper show on the planted to the continuous performance of a certain popular pupper show on the planted to the spanish officers, the foundation of the spanish officers to planted the popular of the spanish officers, the foundation of the spanish nerative prices. The stimulus afforded by

peace and retains its independence be ports equally great. Tonga has a native government, and its system has secured man's music without a shudder of dispeace and prosperity—twin blessings gust.

It was a diplomatic master stroke on the part of our authorities to let the flest.

From Harper's Weekly.
It is a dull winter when Bishop Potter loesn't say semething that is worth dis-outing. His observation, at a recent meetng of the Church Temperance Society in lew York, that the salcon is a social ne cessity has already called out denials and discussion. It has brought up the uestion whether the chief attraction of he saloon is society or drink. Men wh go to saloons because it is pleasanter here than at home may go to the squir el inns which the Church Temperance clety proposes to start. Men who go to saloons to get a drink won't find that the squirrel inns serve their purpose. But in great cities there are all sorts of men and women who have use for all sorts of things, and if the squirrel inns are good temperance saloons, no doubt they will get their share of patrenage. They do in get their share of patrengge. They do in Liverpool, where more than sixty of them do a profitable business, and a score of them flourish in Manchester. One is to be started at lai Bewery, in premises which have been used for saloon purposes and found well adapted for that use. If it is well managed, it ought to flourish there. well managed, it ought to flourish there. Drink is easily come by in the Bowery, but there is no surplus there of refuges from the sireet where simple entertainment may be had at small cost and without moral or physical detriment.

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## A TROPICAL TWELFTH NIGHT.

of Cuba.

Twelfth Night, or the Day of the Kings. as they call it in Havana, was the closing holiday of the great Cuban Fiesta de la Independencia. On that day the little children of Havana who have never heard of Santa Claus and his reindeer were made happy by finding their hempsoled slippers filled with sweetmeats an such wonderful trifles as can only be brought by the Three Wise Kings from the East on their annual trip to the West

Indies. States. The export of copra—the dried cocoanut meat—alone represents almost feetion, provided such adult entertain—secondary a mass of laces accumulate feetion, provided such adult entertain—which the Comits was explicit to the complete to the control of the complete to the control of the c ments as military baseball games and a regatta of naval cutters and of men-ofwar's crews in Havana harbor past the spoil-sport skeleton of the battle-ship Maine. At night the cafes were allowed to keep open one hour longer; an Ameri-can band played "Dixie" in the central plaza; at the Sport Club, the former Cercle Militar of the Spanish officers, the

duarter a pound as sought from the natives.

Six hundred miles to the west of Samoa is the little group of the Tonga Islands, peopled by Polynesians, of close kin with the Samoans. Tonga is the last independent group in the Pacific. It is always at peace and retains its independence because no white man is allowed to acquire title to land. Tonga is as fertile as Samoa is otherwise. With about one-fourth the area of Samoa, this group has exports equally great. Tonga has a native

de Reyes.

"At all events," say the Cubans, "we shall not be deprived of our holidays," and when Capt. Sigsbee caused invitations to be sent to the prominent members of Havana society to view the American regatta in the harbor from his shig, they came to the Texas in such numbers that the crew had to take to the upper of all the calchartics.

of all the celebrations of Twelfth-night that it has been my fortune to take part in this was the most outlandish—and the most enjoyable. As we mounted the gargplank of the battle-scarred Texas, now brilliant in a new coat of white paint, we were received by Capt. Sigebee, who stood facing the wreck of the Maine. Around him were his officers, in their white uniforms, for it was as hot as any Fourth of July, and the awning over the after-deck made it notter for those who stood beneath. Over the gangplank came star-bespangled Cuban officers, with their ladies in the demi-toilette of the West Indies, Chinese Consuls, foreign naval officers from the French and German warships in the harbor, and no end of American officers, both naval and military. A band played, punch was served, and couples seemingly impervious to the heat danced on the promenade deck. There was a queer mixture of languages as the outpies swept by, and everybody was interested in everything except the boat races they had come to see. The crew in the rigging above made up for this, and when a Texas boat won one of the races there arose a great shout from the rigging, intermingled with weird tooting from the steam whistle. Even the Chinese Consul realized that something had happened, and hastened to the wrong side of the sinp to gaze anxiously over the waters with a huge telescope clapped to his eye. Perhaps he remembered the lines ere making funny little bows to Capt.

Maine.
In the meanwhile foreign naval officers were making funny little bows to Capt. Sigsbee with murmured "Congratulations." In return he toasted their Emperors and Presidents with a glass of red punch that was brought him for the purpose. The foreign officers responded with a toast to the American Navy. Then, having reached the zenith of popularity, they bowed a very formal farewell, and descending the gangplank, settled down in

salute to Capt. Sigsbee and the Ame

Navy.

It was the beginning of the end, for dusk soon fell with tropical abruptnes. With the night the great fortnight's fiesta came to a close.

## NEW PANAMA CANAL.

Frenchmen Have It all Planned Out on

From the Engineering Magazine. Under the direction of the Comite Technic whole of the route of the canal and of its co small (including the wayward Charlet project for the completion of the

## The Peraicious Grumbling Habit. From the Laules' Home Journal. grumbling. Stop the first begi

of grumbling. Stop the first begand it will never become a his there is just cause of complaint, remedy it; if there is no possible improvement, teach that silent end is the best way to meet the first it is never wise to stay in a piggrumble. If the things you distinct be altered, change your enviry if on reflection you decide that, ling one thing with another you rather bear the ills you know if y to others that you know not chem in silence.

## Delicious Broiled Oysters.

From the Ladier Home Journal.

Dry and season the oysters as for fry ing. Have ready a wire broiler a minute on one side, turn, and bruthe other. Put them into a hot add a tablespoonful of butter, a spoonful of lemen julie, and a dustis sait and red popper to each twenty

> "These Hear's of Ours." Oh, heart of mine, glad heart of mine. What threbs of juy you beat-

Oh, heart of mine, and heart of mine, What bitten tears you shed— Your love no longer smiles an you, Your heppy besses are fied.

Ob, heart of mine, strange heart of mine No streng, so weak, so valt --Respectative e'er to subtle touch Of love, for joy or puln.

Brave heart of mine, beat on, beat on.
Attuned to dirge or song—
A good you'll find for ev'ry fil.

A right for every wrong.

MARY WRIGHT DAVIS